

except *Glicicola* and possibly *Trimenopon* there are six pairs of abdominal spiracles, and they open upon either the third to the eighth or upon the second to the seventh segments—never upon the first segment*.

Finally, neither the chaetotaxy nor the coloration lend any support to Kellogg's interpretation.

XIII.—*Two new Genera of African Muscoidea.* By CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D.C.

CONGOCHRYSOSOMA, gen. nov.

Genotype, *Congochrysosoma snyderi*, sp. n.

Differs from *Chrysomasicera* as follows:—Female only: Eyes bare. Vertex about three-fourths width of one eye. Ocellar bristles very small, but distinct, short. Outer verticals scarcely developed. Second antennal joint elongate, the third only one and one-half times second. Arista shorter. Face rather flattened, epistoma quite prominent, vibrissæ well above oral margin. Parafacials bristly in middle. Four lateral pairs of scutellar macrochaetæ; a short median pair on first abdominal segment, no discals on intermediate segments. Hind tibiæ short-ciliate, with a longer bristle below middle.

Congochrysosoma snyderi, sp. n.

Length of body 11.5 mm., of wing 9.5 mm.

One female, Luebo, Congo (*D. W. Snyder*).

Face dull silvery, the parafacials with a faint greenish lustre. Checks silvery, with a bronze lustre. Parafrontals greenish bronze. Frontalia and antennæ blackish, the second antennal joint brown. Palpi fulvous, infusate at base. Mesoscutum and arcuate area on base of scutellum greenish bronze; five vittæ showing, widening and narrowing with the incidence of light, the middle one disappearing in front of suture in some lights. Pleuræ, humeri, and outer aspect of front femora rather silvery. Abdomen and very broad margin of scutellum bright frosted green, the first segment and rather irregular hind borders of others black.

* See Launcelot Harrison, 'Parasitology,' vol. viii. no. 1, June 25th, 1915, p. 101.

Venter pale brownish. Legs blackish brown. Wings faintly infuscated, tegulae nearly white.

Holotype, no. 19976 U.S. N. M.

Named in honour of Mr. D. W. Snyder.

OCYPTEROMIMA, gen. nov.

Genotype, *Ocypteromima polita*, sp. n.

Related to the *Aphria-Eriothrix* series of groups, from the genera of which it may be distinguished by the following characters:—Female only: Front anteriorly about width of eye, gently narrowing to vertex; face widening therefrom at same angle. Parafacials rather narrow, not as wide as third antennal joint. Frontalia occupying nearly one-third of frontal width posteriorly. No ocellars. Inner verticals strong, reclinate, not decussate; no outer verticals. Two proclinate and two reclinate fronto-orbitals. Only one frontal below base of antennae. Second antennal joint only slightly elongate; third narrow, of even width, about three times as long as second. Arista slender, finely pubescent, a little thickened on basal half, rather tapered, basal joints very short. Epistoma produced, but vibrissae very close to oral margin. Cheeks narrow, the eyes descending as low as vibrissae. Eyes practically bare, only very faintly and sparsely short-hairy. Proboscis rather short, but corneous, part below geniculation hardly as long as lower border of head; palpi slender, short, subuliform. Two sterno-pleurals and three postsuturals. Scutellum without apical or discal bristles, but with one long postero-lateral and one very short antero-lateral. No discals on abdomen, first two segments with median marginal pair, last two with marginal row. Abdomen subcylindrical, but swollen in middle, thence tapering both ways. Legs slender, not very elongate. Apical cell open, constricted apically, ending a little before wing-tip. Cubitus abruptly rounded; hind cross-vein nearer same, straight. Third vein bristly nearly to small cross-vein. No costal spine.

Ocypteromima polita, sp. n.

Length of body 8.5 mm., of wing 6.5 mm.

One female, Lorenzo Marques, March 1, 1910 (*C. H. Howard*).

Black, silvery-white pollinose. Antennae blackish, frontalia dark brown. Palpi appearing black, but in reality deep rufous, with many short black bristly hairs. Head all

silvery white, except that parafrontals show through blackish on vertical half. Thorax showing two very wide heavy black vittæ. Scutellum with faint sheen of silvery. Abdomen with bases of segments 2 to 4 silvery white, more broadly so on sides and venter, the rest shining black, but with faint sheen of silvery continuation in places as seen in very oblique lights. Legs black, tibiæ more or less reddish; bases of legs and pleuræ silvery. Wings lightly smoky yellowish, tegulæ pearly white.

Holotype, no. 19977 U.S. N. M.

XIV.—*A new Genus of African Mongooses, with a Note on Galeriscus.* By R. I. POCCOCK, F.R.S.

CYNICTIS SELOUSI was described by Mr. de Winton* on the evidence of a skull picked up by Mr. Selous near Bulawayo; and since the cranial and dental characters agreed tolerably closely with those of *C. penicillata*, the type of the genus *Cynictis*, no alternative generic reference was open to the describer.

Subsequently Mr. P. C. Reid sent to the British Museum a complete specimen caught on the Linyanti River, and Mr. de Winton published an illustrated description † of its colour, pointing out that the blackness of the legs and the absence of the rufous tint on the body confirm the skull-characters in differentiating *C. selousi* from *C. penicillata*.

In 1906 Mr. C. H. B. Grant secured the species at Woodbush, in the north-eastern Transvaal, as recorded by Messrs. Thomas and Schwann ‡, and in 1909 Mr. E. C. Chubb § gave a list of several examples taken at Bulawayo and Inyamandhloven, in Matabeleland.

I am not aware of any later records or published particulars relating to the species.

The marked likeness in colour between *Cynictis selousi*, *Ichneumia albicauda*, and some species of *Bdeogale*—e. g., *B. nigripes*—induced me to examine the British Museum's specimens, consisting of the skins procured by Reid and Grant; and since *Cynictis*, *Ichneumia*, and *Bdeogale* can easily be distinguished by the number of the digits, the feet

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 469 (1896). See also W. L. Selater, 'Fauna of South Africa, Mammals,' vol. i. p. 75 (1901).

† Proc. Zool. Soc. 1901, vol. i. pt. 1, pp. 2-3, pl. i.

‡ *Ibid.* 1906, p. 588.

§ *Ibid.* 1909, p. 118.